

RG 104, 8NS-104-94-077
Box 6

8NS-104-94-077, Miscellaneous
Correspondence & Memos, 1897-1994

Correspondence with the Public

Sorry to louse up yr. title! It
took me 15 years to
Memorize the Denver zip code!! • 1982
Deonan

Our co-workers at the Denver Mint have forwarded to Bureau headquarters your suggested change in the design of the Roosevelt dime.

We appreciate your thoughtfulness in sharing these ideas and the time and effort you have put into preparing the drawings you forwarded. This particular design is eligible for a change, having been in effect for more than the required 25 years a design must serve before it can be changed. However, no consideration is being given the adoption of new designs for any of our circulating coins at this time. Many things must be curtailed due to budgetary restrictions and this is one of the areas where some restraint can be employed. Changes almost always involve decisions on the type of competition to be held, mechanical and technical problems, and experimental work to be accomplished in transferring the design to metal, all of which add to the overall cost.

We are returning your design. Perhaps at some time in the future when a national competition is held, you will want to submit your ideas for consideration.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Francis B. Frere

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

✓cc: Denver (Tito)

July 20, 1982

Larry B. Foster
731 S. Poplar
Centralia, Illinois 62801

Dear Larry:

Our co-workers at the Denver Mint have forwarded to Bureau headquarters your suggested change in the design of the Roosevelt dime.

We appreciate your thoughtfulness in sharing these ideas and the time and effort you have put into preparing the drawings you forwarded. This particular design is eligible for a change, having been in effect for more than the required 25 years a design must serve before it can be changed. However, no consideration is being given the adoption of new designs for any of our circulating coins at this time. Many things must be curtailed due to budgetary restrictions and this is one of the areas where some restraint can be employed. Changes almost always involve decisions on the type of competition to be held, mechanical and technical problems, and experimental work to be accomplished in transferring the design to metal, all of which add to the overall cost.

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(Signed) Francis B. Frere

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

✓cc: Denver (Tito)

RECOMMENDED

JUL 2 1982

U.S. MINT AT DENVER
JULY 12, 1982
RECOMMENDED

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN

My name is Larry B. Foster, I am a coin collector and I have made a New Design for the Roosevelt Dime. I have put 2 torches for symbols in side of the plants on both sides of the torch, and put the mint mark beside the Left torch.

Truly yours
Larry B. Foster

105 2/
2/1
1982

July 20, 1982

RECEIVED

JUL 26 1982

Jason Ross
1329 - 8th Avenue N
Fort Dodge, Iowa 50501

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U.S. MINT AT D.C.

Dear Jason:

Our co-workers at the Denver Mint have forwarded to Bureau headquarters in Washington, D. C., your questions about coins and currency.

We are going to forward a copy of your letter to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Treasury agency which manufactures paper money, so your questions on that subject can be answered. They will reply directly to you.

A description of the coinage operations and a brief history of the Bureau of the Mint and our field offices are contained in the little packet we have enclosed. We have added a photocopied section from our Annual Report to show you what denominations the Mints have produced since the national coinage was established in 1792. Only six denominations are now current: the dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, 5-cent and 1-cent pieces. As you will note, we never have had a 75¢ piece. The highest denomination manufactured for circulation has been the \$20 gold piece. The Mint produced a special commemorative \$50 gold coin by Act of Congress for the sponsors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915 but this was only for collectors and was never intended for circulation.

We appreciate your interest in our monetary system and hope you will enjoy the information which comes to you about it.

Sincerely,

(signed) Francis B. Frere

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

cc: Denver (Tito)
Enclosures

Mint - EHayden - 7-20-82

~~DEPARTMENT~~ How do you make coin's and bill's

~~How do you make coins and bills?~~

Is there such thing as a 75¢ coin?

Why Is a 2 \$ Bill Special?

Is there such thing as a Skoon?

Is there such thing as a 100000\$ bill?

777 Is there thing as a 50000 ft ball?

Is there such a thing as a good coin?

16 Is there such thing as a 50¢ coin

Is there such thing as a 100% gain

Is there such a thing as a 75000bill or coin? The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

Is there such a 5000th coin?

Is there such thing as a 500000000

Is there such thing as a 5000000\$ coin?
Is there such thing as a 1000000000\$ coin?
Is there such thing as a 2000000000\$ or BILLION\$ coin?

July 20, 1982

RECEIVED

JUL 26 1982

Mrs. Anne Connelly
537 Avenue A, Apt. 534
Bayonne, New Jersey 07002

U.S. MINT DENVER

Dear Mrs. Connelly:

The inquiry addressed to our Denver facility has been forwarded to Bureau headquarters for possible assistance.

The pencil rubbings you enclosed are not, as you know, United States coins nor were they produced or distributed by the United States Mint. They are souvenir-type items produced mainly for the tourist trade.

We phoned one of the wholesale distributors of souvenirs in this area and received some interesting facts. We were told that this particular type was quite popular many years ago but due to the increasingly high costs of metal and production, it has gradually faded from the scene. A gentleman at a local coin shop with whom we also talked, had no knowledge of a collector's group interested in these pieces or their value as collectors' items, and neither party was able to say when they might have been manufactured, e. g., the time span. We suggest that should you care to pursue the matter, you write to COIN WORLD, 911 Vandermark Road, Sidney, Ohio 45365 for current data in this regard. This numismatic journal is a clearing house for all sorts of coin-related items and may be able to give you further assistance.

We have enjoyed doing this bit of research on your "Lucky Coins" and hope the facts we developed will be interesting and helpful.

Sincerely,

(signed) Francis B. Frere

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

cc: Denver (Tito)
Mint - EHayden - 7-20-82

RECEIVED

111-12-1982

537 Cove Rd,
apt 534
Bayonne NJ
07002

To whom it may concern:

I am enclosing a copy of a Lucky Penny & a Lucky Nickel that I have in my possession for quite some time..

Will you please let me know at about when they have been given out as Souvenirs as I have them for about 60 yrs

+ there is no date! ^{or}
them,

They are about the
size I have enclosed &
the penny looks as if
it made of copper half
to scratch them as they
are still in pretty good
condition. Will appreciate
any information you can
give me. Thank you

Mrs Anna Connally

537 Ave A Apt 53X
Bayonne N.J. 07002

Front
Fifty Penny



Mitch gr. Thanksness

Back
Souvenir
of
Penns Colorado
Capital



nickel

Back
Souvenir of
Washington
D.C.



Front
Fifty Nickel



Hi! Glad to assist and
You always send you copies
of the replies from our files.

RECEIVED

JUL 22 1982

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

Elonora

(The others will be along shortly.)

The letter of July 3rd you addressed to the Denver Mint has been forwarded to Bureau headquarters for attention. In response thereto the following is submitted:

1. and 2. The normal ratio of nickel to copper in the 5-cent piece has been 75% copper and 25% nickel since the introduction of this piece in 1866. The only exception has been from October 1, 1942 through December 31, 1945, when the composition was changed to 56% copper, 35% silver and 9% manganese. Due to the placement of copper and nickel on the strategic list of critical metals during World War II, the Mint was directed to change the composition of both the 5-cent piece and the cent.

3. Production of the new copper-plated cents commenced early in 1982. They are being manufactured at West Point, N.Y., and San Francisco. The Mints at Philadelphia and Denver are scheduled to begin production in October of this year. Until then, Philadelphia and Denver will be manufacturing the 95% copper-5% zinc cents.

Both types are circulating simultaneously. The copper-plated cents are identical in size, shape, color and design to the predominantly copper cents but are somewhat lighter, having a standard weight of 2.50 grams as opposed to the 3.11 gram standard weight of the copper cent.

4. The new copper-plated zinc cent contains 2.4% copper and 97.6% zinc.

RECEIVED

July 16, 1982

JUL 22 1982

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

Mr. James S. Kryzak
P. O. Box 555
Lyle, Washington 98635

Dear Mr. Kryzak:

The letter of July 3rd you addressed to the Denver Mint has been forwarded to Bureau headquarters for attention. In response thereto the following is submitted:

1. and 2. The normal ratio of nickel to copper in the 5-cent piece has been 75% copper and 25% nickel since the introduction of this piece in 1866. The only exception has been from October 1, 1942 through December 31, 1945, when the composition was changed to 56% copper, 35% silver and 9% manganese. Due to the placement of copper and nickel on the strategic list of critical metals during World War II, the Mint was directed to change the composition of both the 5-cent piece and the cent.

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4. The new copper-plated zinc cent contains 2.4% copper and 97.6% zinc.

5. The core of the new cent is an alloy of zinc with 0.8% copper. The outer surface of the planchet or blank, including the edge, is barrel electroplated with copper.

6. We do not have single coins at our disposal for an exchange such as you wish. Your 1959-D cent is returned herewith.

Sincerely,

js/ F.B. Frere
fr

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

Enclosure-1959-D cent
Mint mark data sheet

✓ cc: Denver

RECEIVED

JUL 12 1982

U. S. MINT
SUPERINTENDENT

Mr. James S. Kryzak
P. O. Box 555
Lyle, Washington 98635

July 3, 1982

United States Government Mint
Relations Department
Denver, Colorado

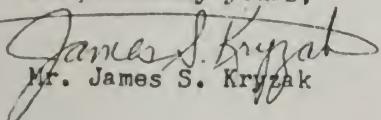
Dear Sirs,

Perhaps you will be able to help me with the following questions:

1. What is the established ratio of nickel to copper in Jefferson nickels?
2. And has this ratio been changed at any time in the last forty years; and if so, what were the changes and when? *W&H*
3. Are all 1982 Lincoln pennies the zinc variety or are there a number of them which are the old standard copper variety?
4. What is the ratio of zinc to copper in the new generation Lincoln penny?
5. Is the new Lincoln penny zinc and copper alloyed or is the copper electroplated on a wafer of zinc?
6. I have enclosed a common copper penny. Will you please send me one of the new zinc Lincoln pennies?

Thank you for your help with these requests.

Respectfully yours,


Mr. James S. Kryzak

*silver
diamond 11/18* Texarkana, Ark
Aug 25, 1982

Dear Sir:-

Could you inform me the value of a Colorado Dollar, World's Fair - 1933, made of one ounce of pure silver, and incased in plastic.

I wrote to the Historical Society there, but didn't have a proper address, and didn't get a reply.

Is there a book published that would give me the current value of old coins, such as the first 2¢ pieces.

Thank you -

Mrs. Zella Stogedill. 526 Ida
Texarkana, Ark. 75502

REC

AUG 31 1982

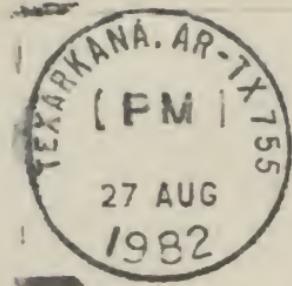
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO

ZIP CODE



Zella V. Stogsdill
526 Ida St.
Texarkana, Arkansas 75502



United States Mint
E. Colfax?
Denver, Colo.

808203?



Within circle, eagle grasps heron in talons; between is circled border, *Eritis in Dabis Ed* used as reverse of No. 852.

Copper. Size 24. Only 50 struck. Very rare. — 90.00



Same as obverse of No. 864.
Under legend, within border circle, *Continental Currency*,
775 1/2; across, *Seal / Whole Assured / Issued. /*
0.000 / Nov. 29th

White Metal. Size 24. Only 50 struck. Very rare. 90.00

Same as obverse of No. 864.

Same as reverse of No. 863.

4. Copper. More than 4 mm. thick. Very rare. — 90.00

CONFEDERATION DOLLAR



In pieces. Elder again used the Confederation vignette appears on the \$40 bills issued by the Continental in 1778-1779.

Confederation is within a circled lower border; clouds and upper border; below clouds, all-seeing eye casts down upon flaming altar; in circle around altar, 13 5-pointed stars; beaded border.

Under legend, *Continental Currency*, * 1778 *; across top, *Seal. / Whole Assured / Issued. /* 60,965,267 34/90
April 11th

White Metal. Size 24. Rare. — 80.00

COLORADO'S CENTURY OF PROGRESS DOLLARS 1933

Colorado State Legislators failed to appropriate funds for participation in Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, 1933. Many Denver and other civic organizations, knowing that 32 or more other states were to have official exhibits, believed that Colorado's non-appearance would be detrimental to its industrial welfare.

About \$60,000 was estimated to be necessary to assure proper representation and only about \$30,000 then remained in which to raise it. A plan to produce and sell "Colorado Dollars" was devised and adopted by Colorado Century of Progress Commission to accomplish this objective.

On Feb. 1, 1933, Commission announced that one-inch discs of pure silver would be sold at \$1 each, silver coating but 28 cents on ounce of that silver. Next day Gov. Ed C. Johnson of Colorado purchased first token and general sale was started throughout state. The discs were advertised and sold elsewhere by Colorado State Board of Immigration, Denver, for \$1.25 each.

Planchets were made by Sader-Lawler Co., Denver. The H. H. Tausen Co., also of Denver, struck the pieces. All have plain edge. First three types have incuse letters and figures. Type IV is embossed.

TYPE I



Only 300 issued. Placed on sale Feb. 2, these were sold quickly to members of Chamber of Commerce and of Denver Real Estate Exchange and to their friends.

Obv. Between two circles, * A Century of Progress * above and Souvenir below; State Seal within lower circle; above, Colorado

Rev. Within circle, around * One Avdp. Ounce Fine Silver *; below, 1933; across, In center, Silver / Will Restore / Prosperity / to / Colorado

867. Silver. Size 24. Rare. — 125.00

TYPE II



Sale of this type started Feb. 6, 1933. Of 2000 struck, only 700 were issued and remainder melted down for striking of fourth and final type. Some writers have reported that 2700 were struck. The 2000 figure is that of the Colorado State Board of Immigration. All reports agree on the 700 figure.

Obr. Same as Type I.

Rev. Same as Type I, except no Colorado omitted. These words eliminated because they tended to localize importance of silver.

\$48. Silver. Size 24. Very scarce. 85.00

TYPE III



Sale began Feb. 16. Of 2000 struck, those unsold were melted (number unknown to author), together with Type II pieces not issued, and silver used to strike Type IV.

Obr. Between two circles • One Ounce of Pure Silver • above; Souvenir below; State Seal within inner circle; above, Colorado

Rev. Between two circles, around, A Century of Progress above; World's Fair below. Within lower circle, Use / Silver / to Restore / Prosperity / Trade Mark / Colo.

\$49. Silver. Size 25. Very scarce. 75.00

TYPE IV



Total struck reported to have been 10,000. Number issued and melted (if any melted) unknown to the author. Mining scene on obverse of this type is somewhat similar to that on Lesser Dollars of more than 30 years before. Colorado date not appear above Seal on reverse of Type IV.

Obr. Within circle, mining scene; below, Use Silver to / Restores / Prosperity; within circle and beaded border, * Century of Progress * above; 1833 • World's Fair • 1933 below.

Rev. Within circle, State Seal, Trade Mark below; outside around, between circle and beaded border, *** One * Ounce * of * Pure * Silver *** above; Colorado below.

\$70. Silver. Size 25. 50.00

UNITED NATIONS MONETARY PATTERNS —1946



Idea for an international coinage was conceived by Meyer A. Kosoff and Hans M. F. Schulman in 1945 when the United Nations came into being, their thoughts being that if all nations had a common currency in addition to a common language (a subject then being discussed), they could work together in greater harmony.

Karl Gruppe designed a pattern, using Kosoff's suggestion of a Four Freedoms reverse. In 1946 Modellistic Art Co., New York, struck 313 specimens in 23.95 karat gold and 1000 each in silver and bronze.

A gold plate was to have been presented to Trygve Lie, then U.N. secretary-general, on steps of City Hall, New York City. It was hoped that after the New York presentation, the plan would be referred to an appropriate U.N. committee or to the World Bank and some action, leading to an interchangeable coinage, taken. The presentation, however, was made.

A specimen had been sent to the Director of the Mint, who apprised its use, stating that it was Treasury Department policy to discourage manufacture of any item which looked so much like a coin. The plan was dropped while in its embryonic stage and dies were destroyed, according to Kosoff. The plan had included a 1-centavo nickel coin. The pattern struck was not even worthy to be considered as a standard.

Obr. Flags, L to R, of France, England, United States, U.S.S.R. and National China (the Big Five); above, Monetary Unity; World Peace; below, United Nations / Equal • Decade 1946

Rev. Four allegorical figures around (at positions of 12, 3, 6 and 9 o'clock) representing the Four Freedoms; above, Freedom; in center, around, Religion • Want • Speech • Fear.

871. Silver. Size 23. Scarce. 32.50
872. Bronze. Scarce. 22.50
873. Gold, .900 fine. Very scarce. 125.00

Section C

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE UNDATED: CIRCA 1861

The Loyal National League was organized in early 1861 by Northern patriots to counteract propaganda of the Copperhead movement by Southern sympathizers in the border areas of Missouri, Kentucky, southern Illinois and southern Ohio. Leagues, formed in several northern cities, had as their purpose the implanting of loyalty and the rooting out of disloyalty to the federal government; Loyal National Leagues

October 29, 1982

RECEIVED

NOV 8 1982

U.S. MINT AT DENVER
SUPERINTENDENT

Mr. Duane M. Greutman
2801 So. Alaska Place
Seattle, Washington 98108

Dear Mr. Greutman:

Thank you for the suggestion for circulating the Anthony dollar coin contained in your recent letter to the Denver Mint.

One of the objectives in introducing the Anthony dollar was to make a convenient-sized coin which would circulate. Another objective was to help alleviate the demand for one dollar notes and realize annual savings of approximately \$50 million through reductions in printing, processing, and destruction costs.

There is a continuing demand for the one dollar note and very little demand for the dollar coin. The Department of the Treasury will continue to provide the Nation with a medium of exchange that is in demand and favored by the public. Production of the Anthony dollar coin has been suspended and no further plans are under active consideration at this time.

We appreciate your interest and thoughtfulness in offering to share your suggestion with us.

Sincerely,

(signed) Francis B. Frere

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

cc: Denver

RECEIVED September 24, 1982

SEP 27 1982

SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

Mr. Director, sir!

I have developed the plan & the vehicle to refloat the "Susan B. Anthony" little dollar & thereby to turn it into the success story of the century. --(no con, no bull!)

I have spent a great deal of time in developing this simple plan. Of first importance was to understand why the "Susan B." was such a failure. Secondly, it was necessary to develop the simple plan of the century to reverse that situation. Thirdly, it was necessary to choose the correct vehicle & instruments which would most likely yield a total reversal of public opinion & use for the "Susan B." -- And do so in short order, with minimal expense, and as nearly as possible with a zero need for repetition of the plan.

Sir, this plan will work! And it will save my country millions of dollars.

The "Susan B." was the hottest idea to come down the pike in this country in the last hundred years. But until it is presented as such to the public, the "Susan B." will continue in demise!

Sir, this job, ^{is} critical to my career. If you can't help me, please advise me who else I should contact. Thank you.

Quane R. Greutman
Ph. # (206) - 725-7432

PNB booklet lists groups that aid disabled, elderly

Pacific Northwest Bell has compiled a booklet of Washington state and national organizations which serve the needs of disabled or elderly persons.

The booklet lists publications, newsletters, bulletins and contacts of about 400 organizations.

Copies of the booklet are available by phone from PNB's consumer affairs department, 345-8780, or by mail from 1600 Bell Plaza, Room 1804, Seattle, 98101.

First Time Ever Released!

"IN EXQUISITE MINIATURE"

100th Birthday Commemorative



Enlarged to show detail.

SOLID GOLD ROOSEVELT DIME

Only \$20 if you order within 30 days!

An exquisite miniature of the famous Roosevelt dime, in solid 24-karat gold, double-dated 1882-1982 to commemorate the Roosevelt Centennial.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the only man in history to hold the office of President of the United States more than twice. FDR courageously led our nation out of the greatest depression mankind has ever known. He led all of mankind through history's most terrible war. Now, the United States is celebrating the 100th anniversary of this great American's birth.

Historic Solid Gold Commemorative, only \$20

IMI has created a stunning miniature of the Roosevelt dime, in solid gold, double-dated 1882-1982. If you act quickly, this historic 24-karat, 9mm gold piece can be yours for just \$20. And, you can take advantage of big discounts when you order in quantity to use as gifts, or to put away as heirlooms to be passed on to future generations.

Available Only During the Centennial Year. Order Now.

These gold dime commemoratives will only be issued during the Centennial Year, and our \$20 offering price is guaranteed only for thirty days. Two gold dimes, only \$35, 5 for \$75, each in custom-designed collector's cases ready for gift giving. Or, put away a "collector's roll" of 10 solid 24-karat gold pieces for just \$125.

International Mint is not affiliated with any U.S. Government Mint or agency.

CALL TOLL FREE USE YOUR CREDIT CARD
Operator FM-59, 1-800-345-8502
(In Pa., 1-800-662-5180)

International Mint, Dept. FM-59
300 Pike Road, Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006

Please send me solid FDR 100th Birthday Commemorative Gold piece(s) at these special prices:

One Gold FDR dime, \$20 plus \$1 postage, insurance & handling

Two only \$35 postpaid

Five only \$75 postpaid

Collector's roll postpaid, (10 gold pieces) only \$125

Return privilege. If not delighted, I may return my order by insured mail within 14 days and receive a full refund of the purchase price.

Enclosed is \$_____ (check or money order on CDO's closest Pa. remittance and 6% sales tax).

CHARGE IT! Visa MasterCard
 Diners Club American Express

Card # _____

Signature _____

Print Name _____

Street _____

Day _____

Month _____

Year _____

State _____ Zip _____

V 1982 MM FC

FREE

WITH EVERY ORDER. An informative biography of FDR and a Certificate of Authenticity certifying the gold content of each 24-karat gold piece will be enclosed.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BUREAU OF THE MINT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20220

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY



Mr. Tito Rael
United States Mint
Denver, Colorado 80204

RECEIVED

December 8, 1982

DEC 13 1982

U.S. MINT AT DENVER
SUPERINTENDENT

Mr. Simon F. Mogul
Special Events Coordinator
Irving Trust Company
One Wall Street
New York, New York 10015

Dear Mr. Mogul:

The letter you addressed to the U. S. Mint in Denver has been forwarded to Bureau headquarters for reply.

The Olympic silver dollar will be released at some time during 1983 but programming has not yet advanced to the point where we can make a firm statement. No other special events, either cultural or industrial, are anticipated.

Sincerely,

(signed) Francis B. Frere

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

RECEIVED

JAN 3 1983

December 29, 1982

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Ms. Jeanie Holstrom
Vice President-Cashier
Citizens State Bank in Galena
Post Office Box 98
Galena, Kansas 66730

Dear Ms. Holstrom:

The letter of December 10th you addressed to the Denver Mint concerning proposed gold coinage has been forwarded to Bureau headquarters for reply.

As you are aware, legislation governing the proposed issuance of coins which may be authorized for the American Eagle program is still pending and no definitive action will be initiated prior to its adoption. The only suggestion we can make at this time is that your callers watch the daily papers for whatever information it is possible to release in the beginning stages. Of course, when the program gets under way, we will be glad to furnish details.

Sincerely,

/s/ Francis B. de Leo
fr

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

cc: Denver Mint

CITIZENS STATE BANK in GALENA

P.O. Box 98
Galena, Kansas 66739

December 10, 1982

U.S. Mint
Denver
Colorado 80201

Gentlemen:

We have had customers inquire about the enclosed article pertaining to New U.S. Gold Coins. Any further information concerning this article, when these coins would be available, etc. would be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Citizens State Bank in Galena

Jeanie Holstrom

Jeanie Holstrom
Vice President-Cashier

JH/cm

Enc.



Phone 316-783-1396 or 316-783-5365

... \$3395. And, the traditional premium of 50-60% could well rise to 75-100%. Thus, an uncirculated Double Eagle would sell for \$3395.-3880.

5. New U.S. Gold Coins Will Cause A Boom In Old U.S. Gold

As reported in the October issue of Gold Newsletter, Congress will almost certainly approve the issuance of a new American gold coin beginning on January 1, 1984.

There is wide Congressional support for the minting of new American gold coins to be au-

merican Eagle Gold Coin Act in, the new gold coinage act isident Reagan and the U.S. int.

ons are that the government Eagle (½ ounce) and a Double sed on the design of the classic rther estimated that this coin stimated 50% to 70% of the

lic awareness will have act on the old series of -- especially the St.

coin market in the United ns will almost certainly be dvertised and distributed in is new public awareness will ct on the old series of U.S. ly the St. Gaudens.

American version of the If Eagle will almost certain- s on the older true numis- > much higher levels. Most s who buy the new Double nium over bullion content, ill want to own at least one der U.S. gold coins -- par- lens. This, in itself, could older numismatic uncircu-

ion From Gold Confis-



I several times in the past, recently has the authority illion coins in an econo-

ic emergency. I want to make it crystal clear that I'm not predicting that this will happen any time soon, but it is something that every gold investor should keep in mind. Over the longer term, it is certainly a possibility -- a good case can be made for confiscation being a probability -- if economic conditions deteriorate greatly.

Professor Mark Holzer, the U.S. leading authority on government gold policy, makes a compelling argument to invest in semi-numismatic and numismatic U.S. gold coins rather than bullion coins. As he points out, in Roosevelt's gold confiscation of 1935, numismatic gold coins were exempt from confiscation. In any future confiscation they would likely be exempt.

Supplies Dry Up

European supplies have dried up. Common date U.S. gold coins now have a much more legitimate numismatic potential as this market continues to grow.

3. Collector Demand Will Increase

U.S. gold coins, which for many years could be purchased by the roll, will now evolve into a market where they are sold by the single coin and date. U.S. gold coins will, thus, become much more interesting to the type coin collectors. A whole new area of investing will develop -- collecting so-called common date U.S. gold coins by the date -- great news for the investor.

4. U.S. Gold Premiums Will Increase

U.S. gold coins still sell at ridiculously low prices, compared to other U.S. silver and other gold coins. The important point to keep in mind is that common date U.S. gold coins still trade at a percentage over gold bullion. (For example, the MS60 U.S. St. Gaudens have a present premium of 50-60% and the U.S. Liberty a premium of 40-50%. Compare this to other U.S. numismatic coins. A U.S. \$2.50 1839-D gold coin (a quarter Eagle) at \$400 gold contains approximately \$50 worth of gold. Yet the coin in MS60 condition sells for \$7,500. That's 150 times its gold content value, or a premium of approximately 15,000%).

The Bottom Line: The premiums on U.S. gold coins, even for the higher quality MS63 and MS65, are ridiculously undervalued, compared to most other legitimate U.S. numismatic coins. Thus, you really are getting a double-play investment with high gold content and incredible numismatic growth potential. There's no doubt in my mind that these coins will one day sell for at least several times their gold content.

Take the example of a St. Gauden Eagle that has .97 ounces of fine gold. This coin sells for \$640 per coin (based on \$430 gold). Simply on gold content alone, if the price of gold goes to \$2,000 an ounce, the coin would have a gold content value of \$1940. And, the traditional premium of 50-60% could well rise to 75-100%. Thus, an uncirculated Double Eagle would sell for \$3395.-3880.

5. New U.S. Gold Coins Will Cause A Boom In Old U.S. Gold

As reported in the October issue of *Gold Newsletter*, Congress will almost certainly approve the issuance of a new American gold coin beginning on January 1, 1984.

There is wide Congressional support for the minting of new American gold coins to be au-

thorized by the American Eagle Gold Coin Act of 1982. In addition, the new gold coinage act is endorsed by President Reagan and the U.S. Treasury Department.

Present indications are that the government will mint both an Eagle ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce) and a Double Eagle gold coin, based on the design of the classic St. Gaudens. It is further estimated that this coin could capture an estimated 50% to 70% of the

"This new public awareness will have a powerful impact on the old series of U.S. gold coins -- especially the St. Gaudens"

present gold bullion coin market in the United States. Since the coins will almost certainly be minted and widely advertised and distributed in the United States, this new public awareness will have a powerful impact on the old series of U.S. gold coins -- especially the St. Gaudens.

This modern new American version of the Double Eagle and Half Eagle will almost certainly send the premiums on the older true numismatic gold coinage to much higher levels. Most gold bullion investors who buy the new Double Eagle (at a slight premium over bullion content, like the Krugerrand) will want to own at least one basic typeset of the older U.S. gold coins -- particularly the St. Gaudens. This, in itself, could trigger a true boom in older numismatic uncirculated U.S. gold.

6. U.S. Gold Protection From Gold Confiscation

As we have explained several times in the past, the U.S. government presently has the authority to confiscate all gold bullion coins in an economic emergency. I want to make it crystal clear that I'm not predicting that this will happen any time soon, but it is something that every gold investor should keep in mind. Over the longer term, it is certainly a possibility -- a good case can be made for confiscation being a probability -- if economic conditions deteriorate greatly.

Professor Mark Holzer, the U.S. leading authority on government gold policy, makes a compelling argument to invest in semi-numismatic and numismatic U.S. gold coins rather than bullion coins. As he points out, in Roosevelt's gold confiscation of 1935, numismatic gold coins were exempt from confiscation. In any future confiscation they would likely be exempt.

Karen
Please file
Thanks

Jude

Eleonora

Can you send some
light on these coins
for this person? I can't
find anything on what I
have available

JAN 20 1983

Mr. Joseph Lowe
P. O. Box 934
Mont Belvieu, Texas 77580

Dear Mr. Lowe:

The letter you addressed to the United States Mint at Denver has been forwarded to Bureau headquarters for response to your inquiry about two medals you wish identified and valued.

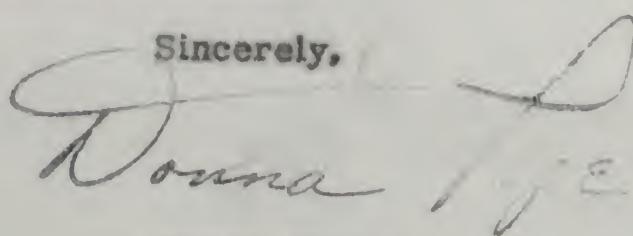
The Steam Coinage medal commemorates the first striking of coins at the Mint on a steam press, an epoch in U. S. coinage methods. It has been produced at the Mint for over a century and is available today in bronze for \$2.00 over the counter. It is No. 622 on the enclosed list.

Neither Mint records nor our Army reference point could identify the second medal. However, it appears to be a privately struck piece issued during the World War I period to commemorate some significant service performed by military personnel at Camp Grant. Have you tried writing to the Rockford, Illinois, Chamber of Commerce? Perhaps the Illinois State Historical Society would be able to assist you in locating the information you seek. We are sorry we cannot do so and hope these leads will prove helpful.

The Mint does not appraise coins or medals for their value as collector's items. This is a function of the coin dealers and you should apply to the shops in your area for advice.

Your stamped envelope is returned.

Sincerely,



Donna Pope
Director of the Mint

Enclosures

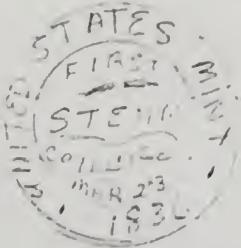
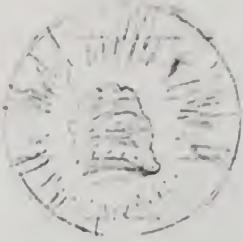
✓cc: Denver (Tito)

Mint - EHayden - 1-13-83

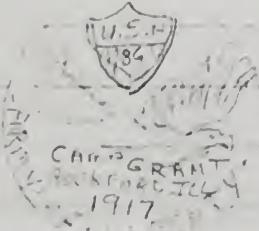
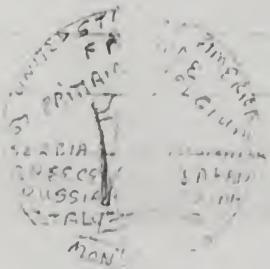
FBBFrere

LERolufs

①



②



Gentlemen:

Dec. 29, 1982

I was wondering if you could give me any information on the coins or tokens shown above as I have one of each and am curious as to their origin and value. I have tried coin dealers and libraries and have not come across anything on either one of them. I would appreciate any information you could give me on these coins.

Thank you,

Joseph Lowe
P.O. Box 934
Mont Belvieu, Texas
77580

P.S. Enclosed is a self addressed stamped envelope for your convenience.

1 - Mint Model #622

JAN 5 1983

January 26, 1983

RECEIVED

JAN 31 1983

OFFICE
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S MINT AT DENVER

Ms. Carol Ann Miron
General Delivery
Monticello, New Mexico 87939

Dear Ms. Miron:

The letter of January 7th you directed to our Denver facility has been forwarded to Bureau headquarters for attention.

We appreciate your interest in our coinage programs and your thoughtfulness in submitting a proposed design. No changes in the current coin designs are being contemplated at this time. Your design is being returned in the event you might wish to enter it in a competition should one be held in the foreseeable future.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Francis B. Frere

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

Enclosure

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BUREAU OF THE MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY



Mr. Silo Rael, Chief
Exhibit & Public Sales
U.S. Mint
Denver, Colo. 80204



WILLIAM L. ARMSTRONG
COLORADO

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

RECEIVED
FEB 4 1983

U.S. MINT
SUPERINTENDENT
U.S. MINT - DENVER

February 2, 1983

The Honorable Stella Hackel Sims
Director
Bureau of the Mint
15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Ms. Sims:

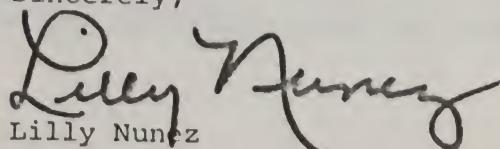
This is written in behalf of Mr. Raymond R. Johns, 1639 Roslyn Street, Denver, Colorado 80220, concerning the reissuance of the buffalo-Indian head nickel design.

Mr. Johns has contacted the Bureau of the Mint regarding this matter in the past. Enclosed are copies of letters provided by Mr. Johns which are self-explanatory.

We would appreciate your review of this matter and your advise as to the possibility of considering reissuance of the design at this time.

Thank you in advance for your attention and assistance.

Sincerely,


Lilly Nunez
Staff Assistant to
Senator William L. Armstrong

In
Enclosures

cc: Ms. Nora W. Hussey ✓
Superintendent
U. S. Mint
320 W. Colfax
Denver, Colorado 80204

Office of Senator William L. Armstrong
311 Steele, Suite 103
Denver, Colorado 80206
tel: (303) 837-3645



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

DEC 31 1976

Mr. Raymond R. Johns
1639 Roslyn Street
Denver, CO 80220

Dear Mr. Johns:

This is in response to your letter of December 1st, concerning the reissuance of the buffalo-Indian head nickel design for the Bi-centennial.

As you may have noticed in the papers, the Secretary of the Treasury has approved a return, in 1977, to the dollar, half dollar and quarter designs current prior to the changes made for the 200th anniversary celebration. In view of this decision, and since the Bi-centennial year is almost ended, other designs would not be considered feasible.

We appreciate your interest in our coinage program and your thoughtfulness in sharing this idea with us.

Sincerely,

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint for
Marketing and Statistical Services



Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

Raymond R. Johns
1639 Roslyn Street
Denver, Colorado 80220
December 1, 1976

Mrs. Mary Brooks
Director of the Mint
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam.

I am writing to you at the suggestion of personnel at the Denver Branch of the United States Mint.

Due to our celebration of our Bicentennial year, I am advocating the reissuance of the Indian Head nickel, with the buffalo on the back.

It would be a symbol of our heritage and a reminder to future generations of what the pilgrims saw when they first saw this country of ours.

Sincerely,

Raymond R. Johns



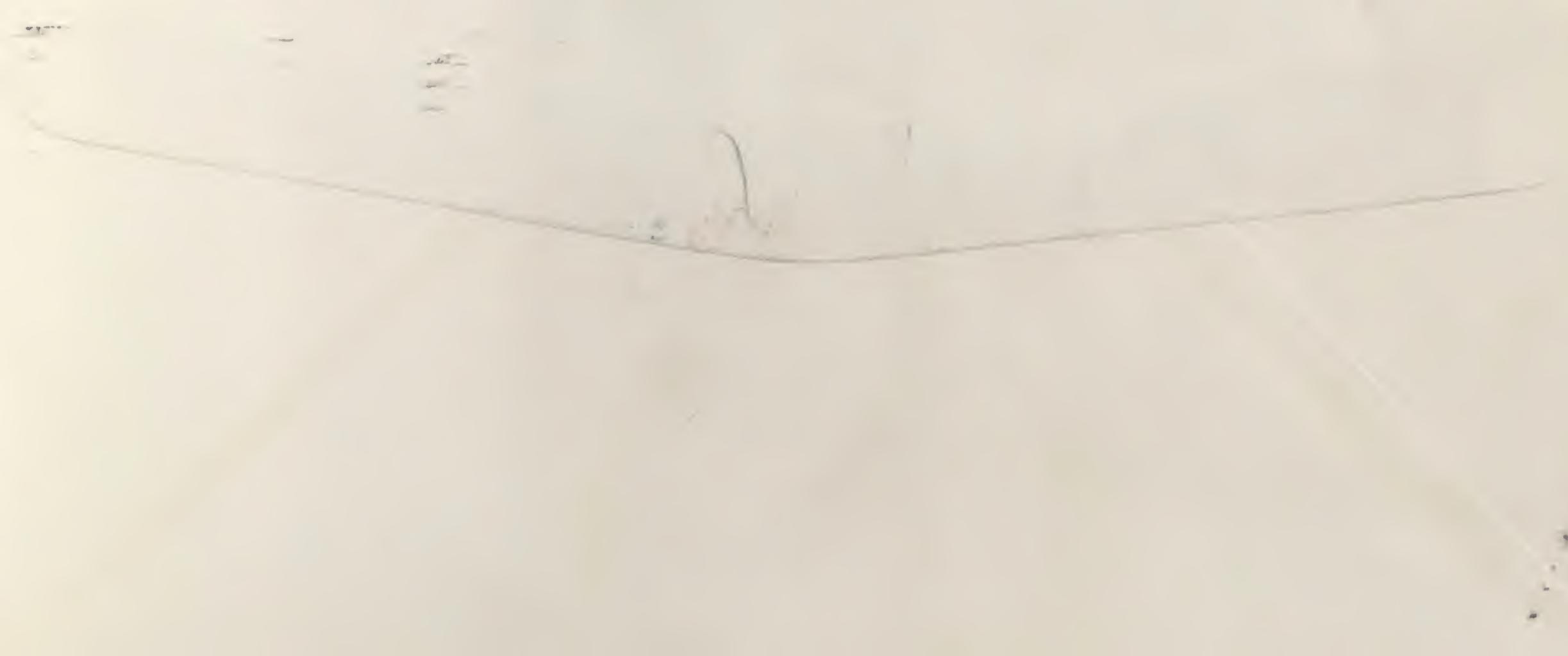
United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

WILHELM L ARMSTRONG
U.S.S.

Ms. Nora W. Hussey
Superintendent
U. S. Mint
320 W. Colfax
Denver, Colorado 80204





OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BUREAU OF THE MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

March 11, 1983

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1983

U S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Ms. Lilly Nunez
Staff Assistant to
Senator William L. Armstrong
311 Steele, Suite 103
Denver, Colorado 80206

Dear Ms. Nunez:

This is in response to your letter of February 2nd, and the suggestion of Mr. Raymond R. Johns of Denver, Colorado, that the Buffalo-Indian Head nickel design be re-issued.

No legislation would be necessary for the Mint to re-adopt an older coin design. However, the law requires that once any design is adopted, it must remain in use for 25 years. The Buffalo-Indian Head design was minted from 1913 through 1938, the full 25 years. It has been customary through the years to replace a retired design with an entirely new one, thus affording artists the opportunity to present fresh ideas for the coinage. The re-employment of discontinued designs would restrict the privilege still more. Due to budgetary restrictions and the pressures of on-going programs, no consideration is being given to changes in any of our circulating coins.

We appreciate the interest shown by Mr. Johns in submitting his comments, and your thoughtfulness in sharing them with us. Mr. Johns' correspondence is returned.

Sincerely,

(signed) Francis B. Frere
Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

Enclosure

✓ cc: Mrs. Nora W. Hussey

WILLIAM L. ARMSTRONG
COLORADO

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 2, 1983

The Honorable Stella Hackel Sims
Director
Bureau of the Mint
15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Ms. Sims:

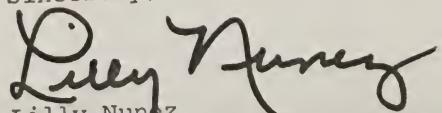
This is written in behalf of Mr. Raymond R. Johns, 1639 Roslyn Street, Denver, Colorado 80220, concerning the reissuance of the buffalo-Indian head nickel design.

Mr. Johns has contacted the Bureau of the Mint regarding this matter in the past. Enclosed are copies of letters provided by Mr. Johns which are self-explanatory.

We would appreciate your review of this matter and your advise as to the possibility of considering reissuance of the design at this time.

Thank you in advance for your attention and assistance.

Sincerely,


Lilly Nunez
Staff Assistant to
Senator William L. Armstrong

In
Enclosures

cc: Ms. Nora W. Hussey
Superintendent
U. S. Mint
320 W. Colfax
Denver, Colorado 80204

Office of Senator William L. Armstrong
311 Steele, Suite 103
Denver, Colorado 80206
tel: (303) 837-3645



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

DEC 31 1976

Mr. Raymond R. Johns
1639 Roslyn Street
Denver, CO 80220

Dear Mr. Johns:

This is in response to your letter of December 1st, concerning the reissuance of the buffalo-Indian head nickel design for the Bi-centennial.

As you may have noticed in the papers, the Secretary of the Treasury has approved a return, in 1977, to the dollar, half dollar and quarter designs current prior to the changes made for the 200th anniversary celebration. In view of this decision, and since the Bi-centennial year is almost ended, other designs would not be considered feasible.

We appreciate your interest in our coinage program and your thoughtfulness in sharing this idea with us.

Sincerely,

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint for
Marketing and Statistical Services



Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

Raymond R. Johns
1639 Roslyn Street
Denver, Colorado 80220
December 1, 1976

Mrs. Mary Brooks
Director of the Mint
Washington, D. C.

Dear madam.

I am writing to you at the suggestion of personnel at the Denver Branch of the United States Mint.

Due to our celebration of our Bicentennial year, I am advocating the reissuance of the Indian Head nickel, with the buffalo on the back.

It would be a symbol of our heritage and a reminder to future generations of what the pilgrims saw when they first saw this country of ours.

Sincerely,

Raymond R. Johns



RECEIVED
MAR 28 1983
SUBMISSION OF
U.S. MINT AT DENVER

March 24, 1983

Mr. C. F. Dockstader
P. O. Box 19523
Denver, Colorado 80219

Dear Mr. Dockstader:

The letter of March 1st you addressed to the Denver Mint has been forwarded to Bureau headquarters for attention.

In keeping with Administration objectives to effect every possible savings in Government spending, the decision was made to replace the 95 per cent copper cent with a copper-plated zinc coin. Production of the new composition commenced early in 1982 at Mint facilities in West Point, N. Y., and San Francisco, California. The Mints at Philadelphia and Denver began production later in the year. Until then, they were manufacturing the 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent zinc cents.

Conversion to the copper-plated zinc cent has been successfully implemented with full public acceptance. During 1983, one-cent coins will be produced from purchased copper-plated zinc blanks. Both types are circulating simultaneously. The copper-plated cents are identical in size, shape, color and design to the predominantly copper cents but are somewhat lighter, having a standard weight of 2.50 grams as opposed to the 3.11 gram standard weight of the copper cent. The new cent contains 2.4 per cent copper and 97.6 per cent zinc. The core is an alloy of zinc with 0.8 per cent copper. The outer surface of the planchet or blank, including the edge, is barrel electroplated with copper. This modification will reduce metal costs by \$25 million a year. Background material is enclosed.

The meaning of your statement relative to the Oath of Office is not clear. Every person who is employed by the Federal Government must take an Oath of Office before he enters upon duty.

We appreciate your interest in our programs and your thoughtfulness in sharing your observations with us.

Sincerely,

(signed) Francis B. Frere

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

Enclosures

cc: Denver Mint
EHayden - 3-24-83

March 1, 1983

Denver Mint
Attn: The Director
Attn: The Employees
Denver, CO 80112

SUBJECT: Statute I. Chap. XVI
Section 19 & 4.

Gentlemen and Ladies:

*RECEIVED
MAR 3 1983
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U.S. MINT AT DENVER* The debasement of the medium of exchange is now complete with the DENVER MINT issuing copper plated pennies. Base metal is zinc.

These (previous to 1982) could be redeemed for their historic value content. In pure copper.

The COINAGE ACT OF 1792 specifically states that debasement of U. S. Coin is punishable by death.

Section Four requires an Oath for every officer and clerk before he enters upon the execution of his office.

Need more be said?

Cordially,

C. F. Dockstader

C. F. Dockstader
P. O. Box 19523
Denver, CO 80219

303 934 1168

THE ROGER SHERMAN SOCIETY

RECEIVED

APR 14 1983

APR 11 1983

OFFICE OF
SUPERVISOR
U.S. MINT AT DENVER

Dear Mr. Zablocki:

This is in response to your communication of March 25th and the letter from Mrs. Edith Hofrichter of Muskegon, Wisconsin, expressing deep concern about the "new colored money" at the Denver Mint and its impact on our economy.

We are at a loss to explain the impression Mrs. Hofrichter mentions as having been created by a radio talk show commentator, to the effect that "the Denver Mint is full of new colored money because the current Administration is planning a complete currency exchange to take place within the next two years." We are not aware of any such extensive restructuring of the system. Periodic task force studies are conducted of both coin and currency programs, and the latest report, completed in 1979, in assessing the money system of the United States concluded that it remains effectively stable and sound. The Treasury Department has no plans for making a major change.

Fractional paper notes are being exhibited in the tour gallery at the Denver Mint. As you know, the United States Mints manufacture the Nation's coins. Most of the artifacts contained in the exhibits along the tour route point up interesting periods associated with Mint history. One of the very special displays is the one loaned by the IntraWest Bank of Denver. It contains a very rare collection of early gold coins produced by the privately operated Clark & Gruber minting establishment prior to the purchase of that facility by the United States Government to house a government mint in Denver. Included by the Bank as a part of the collection is paper money of the same period. This display has been on view since 1978, and is one of the focal points of the Denver Mint's public tour.

If this information does not put Mrs. Hofrichter's concerns to rest, please let us know how we may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Larry E. Rolufs

Donna Pope
Director of the Mint

The Honorable
Clement J. Zablocki
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Mrs. Edith Hofrichter
S 69 W 16632, Martin Drive
Muskego, Wisconsin 53150

March 22, 1983

Congressman Clement J. Zablocki
2183 Rayburn Office Building
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Zablocki:

During a recent talk show broadcast on radio station WIND, Chicago, the discussion featured the future of the American economy.

The guest commentator left the scenario with me that Americans are not aware of the basic economy and political dangers that we face today. The statement was also made it has been confirmed that the Denver Mint is full of new colored money because the current administration is planning a complete currency exchange to take place within the next two years.

Inasmuch as serious questions about the future of our economy remain largely unanswered, I am deeply concerned about the purpose of colored money in the Denver Mint and what it means to our American economy.

I will appreciate your response to my concern -- and thank you for clarification.

Yours sincerely,
Edith Hofrichter
Mrs. Edith Hofrichter

RECEIVED

APR 25 1983

April 21, 1983

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S MINT AT DENVER

Mr. A. Rocher
212 Dome Building
6503 Winfield
Margate, Florida 33063

Dear Mr. Rocher:

The April 5th inquiry you addressed to the United States Mint in Denver has been forwarded to Bureau headquarters for attention. In response the following is submitted:

1. The Annual Report of the Director of the Mint may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, and from other sources listed in the coin set sales data sheet enclosed. The Fiscal Year 1981 edition has just been released. The charge is \$4.50.
2. The Bureau of the Mint (including field installations) does not sell gold, silver or platinum to the public.
3. and 4. The Bureau of the Mint is authorized by law to produce coinage for friendly foreign governments. The booklet Domestic and Foreign Coins manufactured by Mints of the United States 1793-1980 is also available from the sources listed under No. 1. Coinage statements for the last five calendar years are enclosed.
5. The Bureau of the Mint does have a procurement and contract division. Surplus materials are disposed of through the General Services Administration, 18th and F Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20405. They are not placed on the market by the Bureau.
6. Your name has been placed on the mailing list to receive information concerning the items described in the enclosed coin set sales data sheet. If you are interested in being placed on the bidder's mailing list for specific categories, please fill out the enclosed bidder's mailing list application in the SELLING booklet enclosed and return it to the office of your choice, as indicated on page 9.

Sincerely,

(signed) Francis B. Frere

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

Enclosures

cc: Denver (Tito)

Mint - EHayden - 4-21-83

Director

U.S. Mint

Denver Colorado

4/5/83

Dear Sir:

- ① Please send me a copy of the biannual report.
- ② May the public purchase gold/silver/platinum from the Mint?
- ③ Do foreign countries (governments) purchase such?
- ④ Does the mint produce on contract, coins for foreign countries? Mexico, Canada, Phillipines, Bahamas?
- ⑤ List the countries for whom the mint customs, please.
- ⑥ Does the mint have a procurement and contract division — a surplus materials disposal bureau? Advice.

Please place my name on the mailing list to receive releases and bulletins. Thank you.

I am aware it is the practice of federal agencies to ignore requests for information, which I hope will not be seen this instance.

Aboher 212 RoseBlog
6503 Winfield
Margate, Florida
33063

April 28, 1983

RECEIVED

MAY 2 1983

07/05/83
SUPERINTENDENT
U S MINT AT DENVER

Mr. George Harris
1827 Crescent Drive
Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613

Dear Mr. Harris:

The letter you addressed to the United States Mint in Denver, concerning the organization of a silver mint and the purchase of presses and equipment, has been forwarded to Bureau headquarters for attention.

The Bureau of the Mint is not in a position to give advice and counsel on operations such as you describe. We are enclosing a list of some of the private mints, compiled by one of the coin journals, and suggest that you consult these sources for the assistance you need.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Francis B. Frere,

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

Enclosure

cc: Denver - Tito

RECEIVED
JUL - 5
JUN 28 1983
U.S. MINT AT DENVER
SUPERINTENDENT

Mr. Lee R. Elliott
27015 - 145th Avenue, S. W.
Naranja, Florida 33032

Dear Mr. Elliott:

The letter of May 5th you addressed to the U. S. Mint in Denver, has been forwarded to Bureau headquarters for attention. The following is submitted:

1-3-4 - The Mint has no services for collectors other than those described in the enclosed leaflets. Coins for circulation are paid out to the Federal Reserve banks and branches which, in turn, supply the commercial banks on demand.

2 - The 1880's silver dollars in question were not in Mint custody. Until early in 1964, the Mints had supplies for general circulation. When these stocks were exhausted, the Treasurer of the United States began to ship silver dollars from their vaults in Washington, D. C. Those coins deemed to have numismatic value were remanded to the General Services Administration for public sale. Background information on the program is enclosed. The final sale took place in July of 1980. The only source now would be the coin shops.

5 - Our technical people tell me that yours is the first indication they have received of holes appearing in the metal of cents produced during the past three years. We appreciate having your comments and have passed them along for review.

6 - Your inquiries about how the price of gold affects the law governing placer mining; mining claims, and related forms of gold extraction, have been referred to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

7 - The Bureau of the Mint no longer purchases gold or silver. We can only suggest that you consult the commercial refiners or jewelry supply houses for the information you seek.

Sincerely,

1s/ F.R. de Leo

fr

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

Enclosure

cc: Denver; Bu. Mines

Mint - EMayden - 6-27-83

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1983
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U.S. MINT AT DENVER

Thursday 5 May 1983

27015 145 Avenue SW

Naranja, Florida 33032

United States Mint
Denver, Colorado 80202

Dear Sir.

① Will you please tell me if you still have any of the older type coins that were in storage and were made in the 1980's?

I am a coin collector and In several ways, and I am only asking questions.

② Do you have any of the 1880's silver dollars left and if so, how many must be purchased per order?

③ Do you have any of the old type Indian Head pennies left instorage, and of so, what is the asking price?

④ Do you have any bag-lots of the centennial quarters that were made in 1976? For reasons hard to understand, these quarters have went out of circulation and literally vanished.

Gentlemen, through no fault of your own, you are taking collectors items out of the [last three year] pennies that you are stamping out in 1983. The copper is so soft, it is falling apart and it leaves holes in the pennies. Thus, these pennies are one of the hottest collectable items on the market. This is not a complaint! The manufacturers who make the copper sheets, are very sloppy manufacturers and I assume that when they discover the metal is full of hidden holes, they will correct it.

Do you have any up-dated booklets which gives the present prices of gold? The last I heard, gold had either been placed on the price list of what was called the fluctuating or floating price and the prospector could receive what gold would be selling for on the world market. If you have literature which explains what a prospector is paid for gold per ounce, and what the preswnt up-dated laws are on placer mining, mining claims, and related forms of gold extraction are allowed under the law, I will appreciate receiving the litarature.

I would also appreciate your telling me what kind of literature the U.S. Treasury Department might have, that works in cooperation with the U.S.Mint. And does the U. S. Mint still buy gold? If not, whome do I sell gold to and sell other metals, such as silver.

I have enclosed a self addressed and stamppped envelope for your reply. Thank you.

Sincerely yours
Lee R. Elliott
Lee R. Elliott
27015 145 Ave. SW
Naranja, Florida 33032

CARSON CITY DOLLARS

For many years a person could present his silver certificates to any bank with the assurance he would be paid in silver dollars. When the dwindling silver stocks were brought into sharp focus in the fall of 1933 and the following spring, with the resultant discussion of different alloys for our silver coins, silver dollars came into prominence.

Until early in 1934, the Mints had supplies for general circulation which were shipped to the banks for distribution, as needed. When these were exhausted, the Treasurer of the United States began to ship silver dollars from their vaults in Washington, and at that time an individual or an agent acting in his name, could pick up the dollars over the counter at the Treasury Building. When this service was begun, the vaults which were open contained only dollars minted in Philadelphia in 1922 and 1923 which, because of their design, were known as "Peace" dollars.

After these vaults were emptied, those then opened contained some of the Morgan type dollars. Most were shipped to the Rocky Mountain area, where they served as a medium of exchange, and some were paid out over the counter at the Treasury in exchange for silver certificates, the holders of which were entitled to the silver dollars as a matter of law. However, heavy drains by coin collectors and dealers soon reduced the Treasury stock to approximately three million, virtually all of which had special numismatic value. These could not be equitably distributed by redeeming silver certificates. Moreover, their release would serve no purpose in adding to the supply of circulating coins, since these dollars with their special value to collectors would be entirely absorbed by coin dealers and collectors. Therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury exercised an option authorized by the Act of June 3, 1933 (Public Law 88-38), to supply bullion only in exchange for silver certificates. This redemption privilege ceased June 24, 1938. The three million special dollars were later placed in custody of the General Services Administration, which catalogued them for sale at public auction. The last sale took place in July of 1980.

RECEIVED

AUG 26 1983

AUG , 9 1983

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U.S. MINT AT DENVER

Mr. Augustine A. Albino
Administrative Officer
United States Mint
Independence Mall
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Dear Mr. Albino:

Thank you for your letter concerning your request for two (2) each of the 1983 Gold Medallions for Robert Frost and Alexander Calder for display purposes.

The medallions are now in production at the West Point Bullion Depository and arrangements are being made to ship the medallions to your facility as well as the Denver Mint, the San Francisco Old Mint, and the Washington Sales Office.

We will keep you advised of our progress.

Sincerely,

(signed) Francis B. Frere

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

cc: Denver Mint ✓
San Francisco Old Mint
Washington Sales Area

Also - here's the
copy you wanted.

Please don't forget my
picture of the exhibit
area!!!

Eloise

MEMORANDUM OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

YOU WERE CALLED BY—

YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization)

PLEASE PHONE ►

FTS

AUTOVON

WILL CALL AGAIN

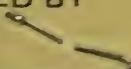
IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL

WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

RECEIVED BY



DATE

TIME

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018

★U.S. G.P.O. 1982-381-529/222

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

RECEIVED
December 1, 1983

DEC 8 1983

SUPERINTENDENT
U.S. MINT AT DENVER

Mr. David N. Berry
Junction Iron Works
813 Third Avenue
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Dear Mr. Berry:

The inquiry of November 17th you addressed to the Denver Mint about the free coinage of silver has been forwarded to Bureau headquarters for attention.

The free coinage of fractional silver coins was discontinued by Act of February 21, 1853, in order to eliminate the disadvantage resulting from the disappearance of fractional silver coins from circulation. The law provided that thereafter they should be coined only for the account of the Treasury, that is, for circulation, any profit accruing to the United States through their coinage to be covered into the Treasury as seigniorage.

The Act of February 12, 1873, codified the coinage laws then in effect and made a number of changes in the monetary structure. Authority to coin standard silver dollars was omitted but a trade dollar, somewhat heavier in weight and intended for trade with the Orient, was authorized. Free coinage of this coin was discontinued in 1878, since which time silver has been coined on Government account only.

We trust this information will be helpful.

Sincerely,

ISI George A. Schafer, Jr.

in Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

cc: Tito/Denver

August 8, 1985

RECEIVED

AUG 15 1985

Mr. H. G. Burmeister
3301 Dow Drive
Roswell, New Mexico 88201

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

Dear Mr. Burmeister:

Our Denver facility has forwarded to this office your inquiry of July 16th concerning the issuance of a silver bullion coin.

Legislation known as the Liberty Coin Act was approved by President Reagan July 9, 1985, as part of the authorization to mint commemorative coins marking the centennial of the Statue of Liberty. You will note from the enclosed copy of the legislation that while Title II is to take effect October 1, 1985, the bullion coins may not be issued or sold before September 1, 1986, or before the date on which all Statue of Liberty commemorative coins provided for in Title I shall have been sold, whichever is earlier.

It will be some months before details concerning the availability of the bullion coins will be forthcoming. We can only suggest at this time that you watch the daily papers for current information.

Sincerely,

(signed) Francis B. Frere

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

✓ Enclosure

cc: Tito Rael, Denver Mint

Public Law 99-61
99th Congress

An Act

To authorize the minting of coins in commemoration of the centennial of the Statue of Liberty and to authorize the issuance of Liberty Coins.

July 9, 1985
[H.R. 47]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

**TITLE I—STATUE OF LIBERTY-ELLIS ISLAND
COMMEMORATIVE COINS**

SHORT TITLE

Statue of
Liberty—
Ellis Island
Commemorative
Coin Act.
31 USC 5112
note.

SEC. 101. This Act may be cited as the "Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Commemorative Coin Act".

COIN SPECIFICATIONS

SEC. 102. (a)(1) The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this title referred to as the "Secretary") shall issue not more than 500,000 five dollar coins which shall weigh 8.359 grams, have a diameter of 0.850 inches, and shall contain 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy.

(2) The design of such five dollar coins shall be emblematic of the centennial of the Statue of Liberty. On each such five dollar coin there shall be a designation of the value of the coin, an inscription of the year "1986", and inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(b)(1) The Secretary shall issue not more than ten million one dollar coins which shall weigh 26.73 grams, have a diameter of 1.500 inches, and shall contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(2) The design of such dollar coins shall be emblematic of the use of Ellis Island as a gateway for immigrants to America. On each such dollar coin there shall be a designation of the value of the coin, an inscription of the year "1986", and inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(c)(1) The Secretary shall issue not more than twenty-five million half dollar coins which shall weigh 11.34 grams, have a diameter of 1.205 inches, and shall be minted to the specifications for half dollar coins contained in section 5112(b) of title 31, United States Code.

(2) The design of such half dollar coins shall be emblematic of the contributions of immigrants to America. On each such half dollar coin there shall be a designation of the value of the coin, an inscription of the year "1986", and inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(d) The coins issued under this title shall be legal tender as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

SOURCES OF BULLION

Sec. 103. (a) The Secretary shall obtain silver for the coins minted under this title only from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98 et seq.).

(b) The Secretary shall obtain gold for the coins minted under this title pursuant to the authority of the Secretary under existing law.

DESIGN OF THE COINS

Sec. 104. The design for each coin authorized by this title shall be selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Chairman of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc. and the Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts.

SALE OF THE COINS

Sec. 105. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the coins issued under this title shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the face value, plus the cost of designing and issuing such coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses).

(b) The Secretary shall make bulk sales at a reasonable discount to reflect the lower costs of such sales.

(c) The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins prior to the issuance of such coins. Sales under this subsection shall be at a reasonable discount to reflect the benefit of prepayment.

(d) All sales shall include a surcharge of \$35 per coin for the five dollar coins, \$7 per coin for the one dollar coins, and \$2 per coin for the half dollar coins.

ISSUANCE OF THE COINS

Sec. 106. (a) The gold coins authorized by this title shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities and shall be struck at no more than one facility of the United States Mint.

(b) The one dollar and half dollar coins authorized under this title may be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities, except that not more than one facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular combination of denomination and quality.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may issue the coins minted under this title beginning October 1, 1985.

(d) No coins shall be minted under this title after December 31, 1986.

GENERAL WAIVER OF PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS

Sec. 107. No provision of law governing procurement or public contracts shall be applicable to the procurement of goods or services necessary for carrying out the provisions of this title. Nothing in this section shall relieve any person entering into a contract under the authority of this title from complying with any law relating to equal employment opportunity.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURCHARGES

Sec. 108. All surcharges which are received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this title shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.

(hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Foundation"). Such amounts shall be used to restore and renovate the Statue of Liberty and the facilities used for immigration at Ellis Island and to establish an endowment in an amount deemed sufficient by the Foundation, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, to ensure the continued upkeep and maintenance of these monuments.

AUDITS

Sec. 109. The Comptroller General shall have the right to examine such books, records, documents, and other data of the Foundation as may be related to the expenditure of amounts paid, and the management and expenditures of the endowment established, under section 108.

COINAGE PROFIT FUND

Sec. 110. Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

- (1) all amounts received from the sale of coins issued under this title shall be deposited in the coinage profit fund;
- (2) the Secretary shall pay the amounts authorized under this title from the coinage profit fund; and
- (3) the Secretary shall charge the coinage profit fund with all expenditures under this title.

FINANCIAL ASSURANCES

Sec. 111. (a) The Secretary shall take all actions necessary to ensure that the issuance of the coins authorized by this title shall result in no net cost to the United States Government.

(b) No coin shall be issued under this title unless the Secretary has received—

- (1) full payment therefor;
- (2) security satisfactory to the Secretary to indemnify the United States for full payment; or
- (3) a guarantee of full payment satisfactory to the Secretary from a depository institution whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or the National Credit Union Administration Board.

TITLE II—LIBERTY COINS

Liberty Coin Act

SHORT TITLE

Sec. 201. This title may be cited as the "Liberty Coin Act".

MINTING OF SILVER COINS

Sec. 202. Section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking out subsections (e) and (f) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsections:

"(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall mint and issue, in quantities sufficient to meet public demand, coins which—

- "(1) are 40.6 millimeters in diameter and weigh 31.103 grams;
- "(2) contain .999 fine silver;
- "(3) have a design—
 - "(A) symbolic of Liberty on the obverse side; and

"(B) of an eagle on the reverse side;

"(4) have inscriptions of the year of minting or issuance, and the words 'Liberty', 'In God We Trust', 'United States of America', '1 Oz. Fine Silver', 'E Pluribus Unum', and 'One Dollar'; and

"(5) have reeded edges.

"(f) The Secretary shall sell the coins minted under subsection (e) to the public at a price equal to the market value of the bullion at the time of sale, plus the cost of minting, marketing, and distributing such coins (including labor, materials, dyes, use of machinery, and overhead expenses).

"(g) For purposes of section 5132(a)(1) of this title, all coins minted under subsection (e) of this section shall be considered to be numismatic items.

"(h) The coins issued under this title shall be legal tender as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.".

PURCHASE OF SILVER

SEC. 203. Section 5116(b) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence of paragraph (1), by striking out "The Secretary shall" and inserting in lieu thereof "The Secretary may";

(2) by striking out the second sentence of paragraph (1); and

(3) by inserting after the first sentence of paragraph (2) the following new sentence: "The Secretary shall obtain the silver for the coins authorized under section 5112(e) of this title by purchase from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98 et seq.).".

Ante, p. 115.

CONFORMING AMENDMENT

SEC. 204. The third sentence of section 5132(a)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting "minted under section 5112(a) of this title" after "proof coins".

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 205. This title shall take effect on October 1, 1985, except that no coins may be issued or sold under subsection (e) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, before September 1, 1986, or before the date on which all coins minted under title I of this Act have been sold, whichever is earlier.

Effective date.

Ante, p. 115.

Approved July 9, 1985.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 47:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 131 (1985):

March 5, considered and passed House.

June 21, considered and passed Senate, amended.

June 24, House concurred in Senate amendments.



RECEIVED

MAY 16 1986

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U.S. MINT AT DENVER

May 7, 1986

Ms. Carol Proulx
16 Field Avenue
Salem, New Hampshire 03079

Dear Ms. Proulx:

The letter you addressed to the United States Mint in Denver has been referred to Mint headquarters for attention.

The description you give of the Olympic items you hoped to purchase on your American Express card are not products of the United States Mint. The only commemorative coins produced by us were the 3-coin series authorized by Congress to mark the 1984 Summer Games in Los Angeles. We made no medals.

Perhaps if you wrote to the American Express Card Company they could give you the name of the concern for which they were offering the items you describe. Also, since your envelope is addressed to the "United Nations Decade for Women Coin Program" a letter to United Nations Headquarters, New York, New York, might prove helpful.

I am sorry we can be of no further assistance but trust some of the suggestions offered will bring you the desired information.

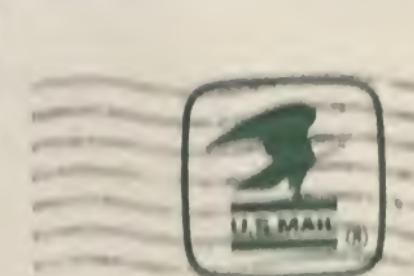
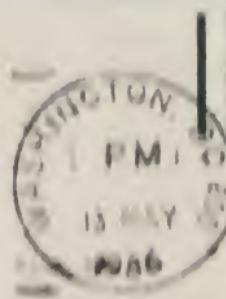
Sincerely,

(signed) Francis B. Frere
Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

✓cc: Tito, Denver Mint

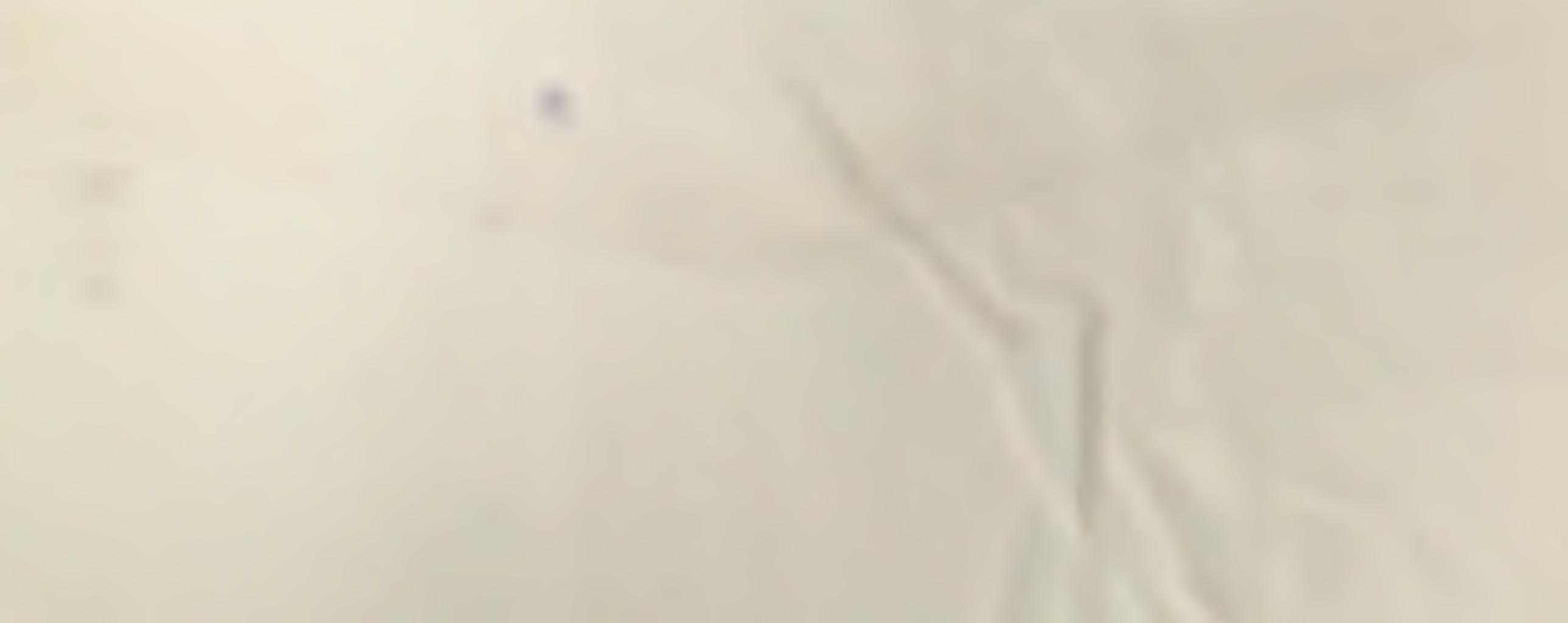
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$500



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
500

Mr. Tito Rael, Chief
Visual Aids and Sales and Exhibits
United States Mint
Denver, Colorado 80204



RECEIVED
MAY 37 1986
U. S. MINT AT DENVER
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

May 19, 1986

Mr. Greg Lenthen, Editor
Australian COIN REVIEW
G. P. O. Box 994
Sydney, 2001, N. S. W. Australia

Dear Mr. Lenthen:

This is in response to your letter of April 18, 1986, concerning information you will be seeking during your proposed visit to Washington, D. C. the third week of June.

Mint offices in this city are the administrative headquarters for the United States Mint and a data sheet describing the duties and functions of our agency is enclosed. As you will note, full coinage operations are conducted at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints, with auxiliary operations being performed at the San Francisco and West Point facilities. Only the Philadelphia and Denver Mints are open to the public. Copies of this correspondence are being sent to those Mints so that appropriate information may be sent to you in the event your trip takes you to those cities.

To my knowledge, the only numismatic exhibits of any size in Washington, D. C., are maintained by the Smithsonian Institution and Mrs. Clain-Stefanelli, the Curator of the Division of Numismatics there, has also been informed of your proposed visit.

United States paper currency is manufactured by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and that agency also has been asked to furnish any assistance possible.

Upon your arrival in Washington, should you wish to visit our headquarters office, an appropriate time may be set with Mr. Michael Brown, Special Assistant to the Director of the Mint, by calling 376-560.

Sincerely,

(signed) Francis B. Frere

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director of the Mint
for Marketing

Enclosure
Mint - EHinden - 5-19-86



AUSTRALIAN COIN REVIEW

Published by Australian Coin Review Pty. Ltd.
G.P.O. Box 994, Sydney, 2001, N.S.W., Australia.

Telephone: (02) 387 2821

April 18, 1986

The Director,
Media Relations,
U.S. Mint
633 3rd Str., NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

Dear Sir,

Am writing to seek your advice regarding my forthcoming visit to Washington.

I will be in your city in the third week of June this year and would like to know if it is possible to visit minting and note printing operations in the U.S. capital with a view to writing articles for our magazine.

Also would appreciate advice on public collections of numismatic material in Washington.

* Am enclosing a couple of back issues of our magazine for your perusal.

Thanking you in advance for your assistance.

I look forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Greg Lenthen
Editor

Copies of letter to DCP wof 1 month.
① Mechanism - New of bank printing
② Bank retained in Mint

Dear :

Thank you for your comments in regard to the Susan B. Anthony dollar coin.

A dollar coin with a hole in the center would be readily distinguishable from the quarter. Such a coin, however, would not have the appearance of a high-value coin. It would change the electrical responses in those machines now in use for the Susan B. Anthony dollar and it would be ~~more~~ difficult to discriminate from washers which are commonly used as slugs in vending machines.

We are enclosing a press release regarding questions concerning the new dollar coin. We hope you may find this of interest.

Sincerely,

Francis B. Frere
Assistant Director for Marketing
and Statistical Services

Enclosure

Correspondence with the Public

